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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

EXTRACTS *from the* VOTES *and* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *held at* PHILADELPHIA *on the ſame* SEPTEMBER, 1774; *containing an* ASSOCIATION, *an* ADDRESS *to the* PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *and a* MEMORIAL *to the* INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES. *Publiſhed by* ORDER *of the* CONGRESS.

AS the CONGRESS *is not yet diſſolved, and their whole* PROCEEDINGS *cannot be publiſhed for ſome time, it was thought adviſeable forthwith to communicate as much thereof to the public as concerned the reſtrictions on commerce, and the reaſons for ſuch reſtrictions.*

THE ASSOCIATION, &c.

WE his majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, the DELEGATES of the ſeveral colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a continental congreſs, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majeſty, our affection and regard for our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain and elſewhere, affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions at thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes with which his majeſty's American ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enſlaving theſe colonies, and, with them, the Britiſh empire. In proſecution of which ſyſtem, various acts of parliament have been paſſed for raiſing a revenue in America, for depriving the American ſubjects, in many inſtances, of the conſtitutional trial by jury, expoſing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the ſeas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America; and, in proſecution of the ſame ſyſtem, ſeveral late, cruel, and oppreſſive acts, have been paſſed reſpecting the town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and alſo an act for extending the province of Quebec, ſo as to border on the weſtern frontiers of theſe colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary government therein, and diſcouraging the ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects in that wide extended country; thus, by the influence of civil principles, and ancient prejudices, to diſpoſe the inhabitants to act with hoſtility againſt the free proteſtant colonies, whenever a wicked miniſtry ſhall chuſe ſo to direct them.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, which threaten deſtruction to the lives, liberty, and property, of his majeſty's ſubjects in North America, we are of opinion that a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure; and therefore we do, for ourſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate, under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows:

Firſt. That from and after the firſt day of December next we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe, as ſhall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any Eaſt India tea from any part of the world, nor any molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, or pimento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica, nor wines from Madeira, or the weſtern iſlands, nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import nor purchaſe any ſlave imported after the firſt day of December next, after which time we will wholly diſcontinue the ſlave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our veſſels, nor ſell our commodities or manufactures, to thoſe who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea imported on account of the Eaſt India company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and, from and after the firſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt India tea whatever; nor will we, nor ſhall any perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe goods, wares, or merchandiſe, we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt day of December, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article, hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts, and parts of acts of the Britiſh parliament herein after mentioned, are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandiſe or commodity whatſoever to Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, except rice, to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents, and correſpondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them, on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland, ſhall, directly or indirectly, ſhip any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, for America, in order to break the ſaid non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public; and, on the ſame being ſo done, we will not, from thenceforth, have any commercial connection with ſuch merchant.

Sixth. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains or maſters not to receive on board their veſſels any goods prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

Seventh. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and encreaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, encourage frugality, economy, and induſtry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, eſpecially that of wool, and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments; and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any farther mourning dreſs than a black crape or ribband on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribband and necklace for ladies, and we will diſcontinue the giving of gloves and ſcarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandiſe will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt; and if any vender of goods or merchandiſe ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her ſubſtitute or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſons, ſhall import any goods or merchandiſe after the firſt day of December, and before the firſt day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reſhipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored at the riſk of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold under the direction of the committee aforeſaid; and, in the laſt mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be reimburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as are immediate ſufferers by the Boſton port bill; and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers. And if any goods or merchandiſes ſhall be imported after the ſaid firſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear, to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publickly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth, we, reſpectively, will break off all dealings with him, or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their cuſtomhouſes, and inform each other, from time to time, of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to this aſſociation.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree, and reſolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province in North America which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation; but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves, and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of parliament, paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, ſugar, pimento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judge's certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed; and until that part of the act of the 12th of Geo. III. chap. 24 entitled "an act for the better ſecuring his majeſty's dockyards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores," by which any perſons charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed in America may be tried in any ſhire or county within the realm, is repealed; and until the four acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, viz. that for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, that for altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, and that which is entitled "an act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c." and that "for extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this aſſociation.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

In congreſs, Philadelphia, October 20, 1774.

Signed, PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Preſident.*

New Hampſhire. JOHN SULLIVAN, NATHANIEL FOLSOM.

Maſſachuſetts Bay. THOMAS CUSHING, SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

Rhode Iſland. STEPHEN HOPKINS, SAMUEL WARD.

Connecticut. ELIPHALET DYER, ROGER SHERMAN, SILAS DEANE.

New York. ISAAC LOW, JOHN ALSOP, JOHN JAY, JAMES DUANE, WILLIAM FLOYD, HENRY WEISNER, S. BOERUM.

New Jerſey. JAMES KINSEY, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, STEPHEN CRANE, RICHARD SMITH.

Pennſylvania. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, JOHN DICKENSON, CHARLES HUMPHREYS, THOMAS MIFFLIN, EDWARD BIDDLE, JOHN MORTON, GEORGE ROSS.

Newcaſtle, &c. CÆSAR RODNEY, THOMAS M'KEAN, GEORGE READ.

Maryland. MATTHEW TILGHMAN, THOMAS JOHNSON, WILLIAM PACA, SAMUEL CHASE.

Virginia. RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, P. HENRY, jun. RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, EDMUND PENDLETON.

North Carolina. WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, R. CASWELL.

South Carolina. HENRY MIDDLETON, THOMAS LYNCH, CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, JOHN RUTLEDGE, EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

To the PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *from the* DELEGATES *appointed by the ſeveral* Engliſh *colonies of* New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, *and* Providence *plantations*, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, *the lower counties on* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, *and* South Carolina, *to conſider of their grievances, in* GENERAL CONGRESS, *at* Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

WHEN a nation, led to greatneſs by the hand of liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the glory that heroiſm, munificence, and humanity, can beſtow, deſcends to the ungrateful taſk of forging chains for her friends and children, and, inſtead of giving ſupport to freedom, turns advocate for ſlavery and oppreſſion, there is reaſon to ſuſpect the has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers.

In almoſt every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, againſt many and powerful nations, againſt the open aſſaults of enemies, and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your iſland, your great and glorious anceſtors, maintained their independence, and tranſmitted the rights of men, and the bleſſings of liberty, to you their poſterity.

Be not ſurprized, therefore, that we, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors, that we, whoſe forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties, and the conſtitution, you ſo juſtly boaſt, and who have carefully conveyed the ſame fair inheritance to us, guaranteed by the plighted faith of government, and the moſt ſolemn compacts with Britiſh ſovereigns, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to men who found their claims on no principles of reaſon, and who proſecute them with a deſign, that, by having our lives and property in their power, they may, with the greater facility, enſlave you.

The cauſe of America is now the object of univerſal attention; it has, at length, become very ſerious. This unhappy country has not only been oppreſſed, but abuſed and miſrepreſented; and the duty we owe to ourſelves and poſterity, to your intereſt, and the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, leads us to addreſs you on this very important ſubject.

Know then, that we conſider ourſelves, and do inſiſt that we are, and ought to be, as free as our fellow ſubjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our conſent.

That we claim all the benefits ſecured to the ſubject by the Engliſh conſtitution, and particularly that ineſtimable one of trial by jury.

That we hold it eſſential to Engliſh liberty that no man be condemned unheard, or puniſhed for ſuppoſed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the legiſlature of Great Britain is not authorized by the conſtitution to eſtabliſh a religion fraught with ſanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. Theſe rights we, as well as you, deem ſacred; and yet ſacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the proprietors of the ſoil of Great Britain lords of their own property? Can it be taken from them without their conſent? Will they yield it to the arbitrary diſpoſal of any man, or number of men, whatever? You know they will not.

Why, then, are the proprietors of the ſoil of America leſs lords of their property than you are of yours? Or why ſhould they ſubmit it to the diſpoſal of your parliament, or any other parliament or council in the world not of their election? Can the intervention of the ſea that divides us cauſe diſparity in rights? Or can any reaſon be given why Engliſh ſubjects, who live three thouſand miles from the royal palace, ſhould enjoy leſs liberty than thoſe who are three hundred miles diſtant from it?

Reaſon looks with indignation on ſuch diſtinctions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety; and yet, however chimerical and unjuſt ſuch diſcriminations are, the parliament aſſert that they have a right to bind us in all caſes, without exception, whether we conſent or not, that they may take and uſe our property when and in what manner they pleaſe; that we are penſioners on their bounty for all that we poſſeſs, and can hold it no longer than they vouchſafe to permit. Such declarations are [illegible] and which can no more operate to deprive us of our property than the interpoſition of the pope can diveſt kings of ſceptres, which the laws of the land, and the voice of the people, have placed in their hands.

At the concluſion of the late war, a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a miniſter, to whoſe efforts the Britiſh empire owes its ſafety and its fame; at the concluſion of this war, which was ſucceeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auſpices of a miniſter, of principles, and of a family, unfriendly to the proteſtant cauſe, and inimical to liberty; we ſay, at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enſlaving your fellow ſubjects in America was concerted, and has ever ſince been pertinaciouſly carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra, you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You reſtrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument; you exerciſed unbounded ſovereignty over the ſea; you named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandiſe ſhould be carried, and with whom alone we ſhould trade, and though ſome of theſe reſtrictions were grievous, we nevertheleſs did not complain; we looked up to you as to our parent ſtate, to which we were bound by the ſtrongeſt ties, and were happy in being inſtrumental to your proſperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you, yourſelves, to witneſs our loyalty and attachment to the common intereſt of the whole empire. Did we not, in the laſt war, add all the ſtrength of this vaſt continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native ſhores, and meet diſeaſe and death, to promote the ſucceſs of Britiſh arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburſe us large ſums of money, which you confeſſed we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? You did.

To what cauſes, then, are we to attribute the ſudden change of treatment, and that ſyſtem of ſlavery which was prepared for us at the reſtoration of peace?

Before we had recovered from the diſtreſſes which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppreſſive ſtamp act. Paint, glaſs, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchaſe of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country ſubject to the Britiſh ſtate, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners without paying a tax, impoſed by your parliament, on all we imported. Theſe, and many other impoſitions, were laid upon us moſt unjuſtly and unconſtitutionally, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue. In order to ſilence complaint, it was indeed provided that this revenue ſhould be expended in America, for its protection and defence. Theſe exactions, however, can receive no juſtification from a pretended neceſſity of protecting and defending us. They are laviſhly ſquandered on court favourites, and miniſterial dependents, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themſelves, by partial repreſentations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the neceſſary ſupport of government here, we ever were, and ever ſhall be, ready to provide; and whenever the exigences of the ſtate may require it, we ſhall, as we have heretofore done, chearfully contribute our full proportion of men and money. To enforce this unconſtitutional and unjuſt ſcheme of taxation, every fence that the wiſdom of our Britiſh anceſtors had carefully erected againſt arbitrary power has been violently thrown down in America, and the ineſtimable right of trial by jury taken away in caſes that touch both life and property. It was ordained, that whoever offences ſhould be committed in the colonies againſt particular acts, impoſing various duties and reſtrictions upon trade, the proſecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the courts of admiralty; by which means the ſubject loſt the advantage of being tried by an honeſt, uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was ſubjected to the fad neceſſity of being judged by a ſingle man, a creature of the crown, and according to the courſe of a law which exempts the proſecutor from the trouble of proving his accuſation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence, or to ſuffer. To give this new inquiſitory the greater importance, and as if with deſign to protect falſe accuſers, it is farther provided, that the judge's certificate of their having been probable cauſes of ſeizure and proſecution ſhall protect the proſecutor from actions at common law for recovery of damages.

By the courſe of our law, offences committed in ſuch of the Britiſh dominions in which courts are eſtabliſhed, and juſtice duly and regularly adminiſtered, ſhall be there tried by a jury of the vicinage. There the offenders and the witneſſes are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their teſtimony can be aſcertained.

In all theſe colonies juſtice is regularly and impartially adminiſtered; and yet, by the conſtruction of ſome, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are to be taken by force, together with all ſuch perſons as may be pointed out as witneſſes, and carried to England, there to be tried in a diſtant land, by a *jury* of ſtrangers, and ſubject to all the diſadvantages that reſult from want of friends, want of witneſſes, and want of money.

When the deſign of raiſing a revenue from the duties impoſed on the importation of tea in America had in great meaſure been rendered abortive, by our ceaſing to import that commodity, a ſcheme was concerted by the miniſtry with the Eaſt India company, and an act paſſed enabling and encouraging them to tranſport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving ſucceſs to this inſidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be eſtabliſhed among us, various methods were adopted to elude the ſtroke. The people of Boſton, then ruled by a governor whom, as well as his predeceſſor, ſir Francis Bernard, all America conſiders as her enemy, were exceedingly embarraſſed. The ſhips which had arrived with the tea were, by his management, prevented from returning; the duties would have been paid, the cargoes landed and expoſed to ſale; a governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchaſers. While the town was ſuſpended by deliberations on this important ſubject the tea was deſtroyed. Even ſuppoſing a treſpaſs was thereby committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages, the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown preſided in them. The Eaſt India company, however, did not think proper to commence any ſuits, nor did they even demand ſatisfaction, either from individuals or from the community in general. The miniſtry, it ſeems, officiouſly made the caſe their own, and the great council of the nation deſcended to intermeddle with a diſpute about private property. Divers papers, letters, and other authenticated *ex parte* evidence, were laid before them; neither the perſons who deſtroyed the tea, or the people of Boſton, were called upon to anſwer the complaint. The miniſtry, incenſed by being diſappointed in a favourite ſcheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of fineſſe to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boſton was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town; their trade was to be ſuſpended, and thouſands reduced to the neceſſity of gaining ſubſiſtence from charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the yoke, and conſent to become ſlaves, by confeſſing the omnipotence of parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious formality of a trial, and that, too, by laws made expreſsly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the talk will become more arduous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried, and by hearſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and, for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, diſtreſs, and calamity, on thirty thouſand ſouls, and thoſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow ſubjects.

It would be ſome conſolation to us if the catalogue of American oppreſſions ended here. It gives us pain to be reduced to the neceſſity of reminding you, that under the confidence repoſed in the faith of government, pledged in a royal charter from a Britiſh ſovereign, the forefathers of the preſent inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts Bay left their former habitations, and eſtabliſhed that great, flouriſhing, and loyal colony. Without incurring, or being charged with a forfeiture of their rights, without being heard, without being tried, without law, and without juſtice, by an act of parliament their charter is deſtroyed, their liberties violated, their conſtitution and form of government changed, and all this upon no better pretence than becauſe in one of their towns a treſpaſs was committed on ſome merchandiſe, ſaid to belong to one of the companies, and becauſe the miniſtry were of opinion that ſuch high political regulations were neceſſary to compel due ſubordination and obedience to their mandates.

Nor are theſe the only capital grievances under which we labour. We might tell of diſſolute, weak, and wicked governors, having been ſet over us; of legiſlatures being ſuſpended, for aſſerting the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; of needy and ignorant dependents on great men advanced to the ſeats of juſtice, and to other places of truſt and importance; of hard reſtrictions on commerce, and a great variety of leſſer evils, the recollection of which is almoſt loſt under the weight and preſſure of greater and more poignant calamities.

Now mark the progreſſion of the miniſterial plan for enſlaving us. Well aware that ſuch hardy attempts to take our property from us, to deprive us of that valuable right of trial by jury, to ſeize our perſons and carry us for trial to Great Britain, to blockade our ports, to deſtroy our charters, and change our forms of government, would occaſion, and had already occaſioned, great diſcontent in all the colonies, which might produce oppoſition to theſe meaſures, an act was paſſed to protect, indemnify, and ſcreen from puniſhment, ſuch as might be guilty even of murder, in endeavouring to carry their oppreſſive edicts into execution; and by another act the dominion of Canada is to be ſo extended, modelled, and governed, as that, by being diſunited from us, detached from our intereſts, by civil as well as religious prejudices, that by their numbers daily ſwelling with catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to adminiſtration, ſo friendly to their religion, they might become formidable to us, and on occaſion be fit inſtruments in the hands of power to reduce the ancient free proteſtant colonies to the ſame ſtate of ſlavery with themſelves.

This was evidently the object of the act; and in this view, being extremely dangerous to our liberty and quiet, we cannot forbear complaining of it as hoſtile to Britiſh America. Superadded to theſe conſiderations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy condition to which it has reduced the many Engliſh ſettlers, who, encouraged by the royal proclamation, promiſing the enjoyment of all their rights, have purchaſed eſtates in that country. They are now the ſubjects of an arbitrary government, deprived of trial by jury, and when impriſoned cannot claim the benefit of the habeas corpus act, that great bulwark and palladium of Engliſh liberty; nor can we ſuppreſs our aſtoniſhment that a Britiſh parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that country a religion that has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder, and rebellion, through every part of the world.

This being a true ſtate of facts, let us beſeech you to conſider, to what end they lead. Admit that the miniſtry, by the powers of Britain, and the aid of our Roman catholic neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a ſtate of perfect humiliation and ſlavery, ſuch an enterpriſe would doubtleſs make ſome addition to your national debt, which already preſſes down your liberties, and fills you with penſioners and placemen. We preſume, alſo, that your commerce will ſomewhat be diminiſhed. However, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious, in what condition will you then be? What advantages, or what laurels will you reap from ſuch a conqueſt?

May not a miniſtry, with the ſame armies, enſlave you? It may be ſaid you will ceaſe to pay them; but remember, the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, and particularly the Roman catholics, of this vaſt continent, will then be in the power of your enemies; nor will you have any reaſon to expect that, after making ſlaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject ſtate.

Do not treat this as chimerical. Know, that in leſs than half a century the quitrents reſerved to the crown, from the numberleſs grants of this vaſt continent, will pour large ſtreams of wealth into the royal coffers; and if to this be added the power of taxing America at pleaſure, the crown will be rendered independent on you for ſupplies, and will poſſeſs more treaſure than may be neceſſary to purchaſe the *remains* of liberty in your iſland. In a word, take care that you do not fall into the pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much virtue, much juſtice, and much public ſpirit, in the Engliſh nation. To that juſtice we now appeal. You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of government, and deſirous of independency. Be aſſured that theſe are not facts, but calumnies. Permit us to be as free as yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem a union with you to be our greateſt glory and our greateſt happineſs; we ſhall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire; we ſhall conſider your enemies as our enimies, and your intereſt as our own.

But if you are determined that your miniſters ſhall wantonly ſport with the rights of mankind, if neither the voice of juſtice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the conſtitution, or the ſuggeſtions of humanity, can reſtrain your hands from ſhedding human blood in ſuch an impious cauſe, we muſt then tell you that we never will ſubmit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any miniſtry or nation in the world.

Place us in the ſame ſituation that we were at the cloſe of the laſt war, and our former harmony will be reſtored.

But let the ſame ſupineneſs, and the ſame inattention to our common intereſt, which you have for ſeveral years ſhewn, ſhould continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the conſequences.

By the deſtruction of the trade of Boſton, the miniſtry have endeavoured to induce ſubmiſſion to their meaſures. The like fate may befal us all; we will endeavour, therefore, to live without trade, and recur for ſubſiſtance to the fertility and bounty of our native ſoil, which will afford us all the neceſſaries and ſome of the conveniencies of life. We have ſuſpended our importation from Great Britain and Ireland; and in leſs than a year's time, unleſs our grievances ſhould be redreſſed, ſhall diſcontinue our exports to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt Indies.

It is with the utmoſt regret, however, that we find ourſelves compelled by the over ruling principles of ſelf-preſervation, to adopt meaſures detrimental in their conſequences to numbers of our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain and Ireland; but we hope that the magnanimity and juſtice of the Britiſh nation will furniſh a parliament of ſuch wiſdom, independence and public ſpirit, as may ſave the violated rights of the whole empire from the devices of wicked miniſters and evil counſellors, whether in or out of office, and thereby reſtore that harmony, friendſhip, and fraternal affection, between all the inhabitants of his majeſty's kingdoms and territories, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true and honeſt American.

THE CONGRESS then reſumed the conſideration of the memorial to the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies, and the ſame being debated by paragraphs, and amended, was approved, and is as follows:

To the INHABITANTS *of the colonies of* NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND, *and* PROVIDENCE *plantations*, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, *the counties of* NEWCASTLE, KENT, *and* SUSSEX, *on* DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, *and* SOUTH CAROLINA.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

WE the DELEGATES appointed by the good people of the above colonies to meet at Philadelphia, in September laſt, for the purpoſes mentioned by our reſpective conſtituents, have, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the important matters recommended to the congreſs. Our reſolutions thereupon will be herewith communicated to you; but as the ſituation of public affairs grows daily more and more alarming, and as it may be more ſatisfactory to you to be informed by us in a collective body, than in any other manner, of thoſe ſentiments that have been approved, upon a full and free diſcuſſion by the repreſentatives of ſo great a part of America, we eſteem ourſelves obliged to add this addreſs to theſe reſolutions.

In every caſe of oppoſition by a people to their rulers, or of one ſtate to another, duty to Almighty God, the creator of all, requires that a true and impartial judgment be formed of the meaſures leading to ſuch oppoſition, and of the cauſes by which it has been provoked, or can in any degree be juſtified; that neither affection on the one hand, nor reſentment on the other, being permitted to give a wrong biaſs to reaſon, it may be enabled to take a diſpaſſionate view of all the circumſtances, and ſettle the public conduct on the ſolid foundations of wiſdom and juſtice.

From councils thus tempered ariſe the ſureſt hopes of the Divine favour, the firmeſt encouragement to the parties engaged, and the ſtrongeſt recommendation of their cauſe to the reſt of mankind.

With minds deeply impreſſed by a ſenſe of theſe truths, we have diligently, deliberately, and calmly, enquired into, and conſidered, thoſe exertions, both of the legiſlative and executive power of Great Britain, which have excited ſo much uneaſineſs in America; and have, with equal fidelity and attention, conſidered the conduct of the colonies. Upon the whole, we find ourſelves reduced to the diſagreeable alternative of being ſilent, and betraying the innocent, or of ſpeaking out and cenſuring thoſe we wiſh to revere. In making our choice of theſe deſtreſſing difficulties, we prefer the courſe dictated by honeſty, and a regard for the welfare of our country.

Soon after the concluſion of the late war, there commenced a memorable change in the treatment of theſe colonies. By a ſtatute made in the fourth year of the preſent reign, a time of *profound peace*, alledging, "the expediency of new proviſions and regulations for extending the commerce between Great Britain and his majeſty's dominions in America, and the *neceſſity* of *raiſing a revenue* in the ſaid dominions, for defraying the expences of *defending*, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame," the *commons of Great Britain* undertook to *give* and *grant* to his majeſty many rates and duties, to be paid in theſe colonies. To enforce the obſervance of this act, it preſcribes a great number of ſevere penalties and forfeitures; and, in two ſections, makes a remarkable diſtinction between the ſubjects in Great Britain and thoſe in America. By the one, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *there* are to be recovered in any of the king's courts of *record* at *Weſtminſter*, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland; and by the other, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *here* are to be recovered in any court of record, or in any court of *admiralty* or *vice admiralty*, *at the election of the informer or proſecutor*.

The inhabitants of theſe colonies, confiding in the juſtice of Great Britain, were ſcarcely allowed *ſufficient* time to receive and conſider this act, before another, well known by the name of the *ſtamp act*, and paſſed in the fifth year of this reign, engroſſed their whole attention. By this ſtatute, the Britiſh parliament exerciſed, in the moſt explicit manner, a power of *taxing* us; and, extending the juriſdiction of courts of *admiralty* and *vice admiralty* in the colonies to matters ariſing within the body of a county, directed the numerous penalties and forfeitures thereby inflicted to be recovered in the ſaid courts.

In the ſame year, a tax was impoſed upon us, by an act eſtabliſhing ſeveral new fees in the cuſtoms. In the next year, the ſtamp act was repealed; not becauſe it was founded in an erroneous principle, but, as the repealing act recites, becauſe "the continuance thereof would be attended with many inconveniencies, and might be productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſt of Great Britain."

In the ſame year, and by a ſubſequent act, it was declared, "that his majeſty in parliament, of right, had power to bind the people of theſe colonies by ſtatutes *in all caſes whatſoever*."

In the ſame year, another act was paſſed for impoſing rates and duties payable in theſe colonies. In this ſtatute, the commons, avoiding the terms of *giving* and *granting*, "humbly beſought his majeſty that it might be enacted, &c." But, from a declaration in the preamble, that the rates and duties were "in lieu of" ſeveral others, granted by the ſtatute firſt before mentioned *for raiſing a revenue*, and from ſome other expreſſions, it appears that theſe duties were intended *for that purpoſe*.

In the next year (1767) an act was made "to enable his majeſty to put the cuſtoms, and *other duties* in America, under the management of commiſſioners, &c." and the king thereupon erected the preſent expenſive board of commiſſioners, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying into execution the ſeveral acts relating to the *revenue* and trade in *America*.

After the repeal of the ſtamp act, having again reſigned ourſelves to our ancient unſuſpicious affections for the parent ſtate, and anxious to avoid any controverſy with her, in hopes of a favourable alteration in ſentiments and meaſures towards us, we did not preſs our objections againſt the above mentioned ſtatutes made ſubſequent to that repeal.

Adminiſtration, attributing to trifling cauſes a conduct that really proceeded from generous motives, were encouraged, in the ſame year (1767) to make a bolder experiment on the patience of America.

By a ſtatute, commonly called the *glaſs*, *paper*, and *tea act*, made fifteen months after the repeal of the *ſtamp act*, the commons of Great Britain reſumed their former language, and again undertook to "*give* and *grant* rates and duties to be paid in theſe colonies," for the expreſs purpoſe of "*raiſing a revenue*, to defray the charges of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and *defending* the king's dominions," on this continent. The penalties and forfeitures incurred under this ſtatute are to be recovered *in the ſame manner* with thoſe mentioned in the foregoing acts.

To this ſtatute, ſo naturally tending to diſturb the tranquility then univerſal throughout the colonies, parliament, in the ſame ſeſſion, added another, no leſs extraordinary.

Ever ſince the making the preſent peace, a ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies. From reſpect for the mother country, the innovation was not only tolerated, but the provincial legiſlatures generally made proviſion for ſupplying the troops.

The aſſembly of the province of New York, having paſſed an act of this kind, but differing in ſome articles from the directions of the act of parliament made in the *fifth* year of this reign, the houſe of repreſentatives in that colony was prohibited, by a ſtatute made in the ſeſſion laſt mentioned, from making any bill, order, reſolution, or vote, except for adjourning or chuſing a ſpeaker, until proviſion ſhould be made by the ſaid aſſembly for furniſhing the troops within that province, not only with all ſuch neceſſaries as were required by the ſtatute *which they were charged with diſobeying*, but alſo with thoſe required by two other *ſubſequent* ſtatutes, which were declared to be in force until the twenty fourth day of March, 1769.

Theſe ſtatutes of the year 1767 revived the apprehenſions, and diſcontents, that had entirely ſubſided on the repeal of the *ſtamp act*; and, amidſt the juſt fears and jealouſies thereby occaſioned, a ſtatute was made in the next year (1768) to eſtabliſh courts of *admiralty* and *vice admiralty* on a new model, expreſsly for the end of more *effectually* recovering the *penalties* and *forfeitures* inflicted by acts of parliament, framed for the purpoſe of *raiſing a revenue* in America, &c.

The immediate tendency of theſe ſtatutes is to ſubvert the right of having a ſhare in legiſlation, by rendering aſſemblies uſeleſs; the right of property, by taking the money of the coloniſts without their conſent; the right of trials by jury, by ſubſtituting in their place trials in admiralty and vice admiralty courts, where ſingle judges preſide, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure; and unduly to influence the courts of common law, by rendering the judges thereof totally dependent on the crown for their ſalaries.

Theſe ſtatutes, not to mention many others exceedingly exceptionable, compared one with another, will be found, not only to form a regular ſyſtem in which every part has great force, but alſo a pertinacious adherence to that ſyſtem for ſubjugating theſe colonies, that are not, and from local circumſtances cannot, be repreſented in the houſe of commons, to the uncontroulable and unlimited power of parliament, in violation of their undoubted rights and liberties, in contempt of their humble and repeated ſupplications.

This conduct muſt appear equally aſtoniſhing and unjuſtifiable, when it is conſidered how unprovoked it has been by any behaviour of theſe colonies. From their firſt ſettlement, their bitterеſt enemies never fixed on any of them a charge of diſloyalty to their ſovereign, or diſaffection to their mother country. In the wars ſhe has carried on, they have exerted themſelves, whenever required, in giving her aſſiſtance; and have rendered her ſervices, which ſhe has publicly acknowledged to be extremely important. Their fidelity, duty, and uſefulneſs, during the laſt war, were frequently and affectionately confeſſed by his late majeſty, and the preſent king.

The reproaches of thoſe who are moſt unfriendly to the freedom of America are principally levelled againſt the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, but with what little reaſon will appear by the following declarations of a perſon, the truth of whoſe evidence, in their favour, will not be queſtioned. Governor Bernard thus addreſſes the two houſes of aſſembly, in his ſpeech on the 24th of April, 1762: "The unanimity and diſpatch with which you have complied with the *requiſitions of his majeſty* require my particular acknowledgment, and it gives me additional pleaſure to obſerve that you have therein acted under no other influence than a due ſenſe of your duty, both as members of a general empire, and as the body of a particular province."

In another ſpeech, of the 9th of May, in the ſame year, he ſays: "Whatever ſhall be the event of the war, it muſt be no ſmall ſatisfaction to us that this province has contributed its full ſhare to the ſupport of it. Every thing that could be required by *the moſt complicated wiſh*, and the execution of the powers committed to me for raiſing the provincial troops hath been as full and compleat as the grant of them. Never before were regiments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early in the field, as they have been this year; the common people ſeemed to be animated with the ſpirit of the general court, and to vie with them in their readineſs to ſerve the king."

Such was the conduct of the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay during the laſt war. As to their behaviour before that period, it ought not to have been forgot in Great Britain, that not only on every occaſion they had conſtantly and chearfully complied with the frequent royal requiſitions, but that chiefly by their vigorous efforts Nova Scotia was ſubdued in 1710, and Louiſbourg in 1745.

Foreign quarrels being ended, and the domeſtic diſturbances that quickly ſucceeded, on account of the ſtamp act, being quieted by its repeal, the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay tranſmitted an humble addreſs of thanks to the king and divers noblemen, and ſoon after paſſed a bill for granting compenſation to the ſufferers in the diſorder occaſioned by that act.

Theſe circumſtances, and the following extracts from governor Bernard's letters, in 1768, to the earl of Shelburne, ſecretary of ſtate, clearly ſhew with what grateful tenderneſs they ſtrove to bury in oblivion the unhappy occaſion of the late diſcords, and with what reſpectful reluctance they endeavoured to eſcape other ſubjects of future controverſy. "The houſe (ſays the governor) from the time of opening the ſeſſion to this day, has ſhewn a diſpoſition to *avoid* all diſpute with me; every thing having paſſed with as much good humour as I could deſire, except only their continuing to act in *addreſſing* the king, *remonſtrating* to the ſecretary of ſtate, and *employing* a ſeparate agent. It is the *importance of this innovation*, without any wilfulneſs of my own, which induces me to make this remonſtrance, at a time when I have a fair proſpect of having, *in all other buſineſs*, nothing but good to ſay of the proceedings of the houſe." *

"They have acted *in all things*, even in their remonſtrance, *with temper and moderation*; they have *avoided* ſome ſubjects of diſpute, and have laid a foundation for *removing* ſome cauſes of former altercation." †

"I ſhall make ſuch a prudent and proper uſe of this letter as, I hope, will perfectly reſtore the peace and tranquility of this province; for which purpoſe *conſiderable ſteps have been made by the houſe of repreſentatives*." ‡

The vindication of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, contained in theſe letters, will have greater force if it be conſidered that they were written ſeveral months after the freſh alarm given to the colonies by the ſtatutes paſſed in the preceding year.

In this place it ſeems proper to take notice of the inſinuation in one of theſe ſtatutes, that the interference of parliament was *neceſſary* to provide for "defraying the charge of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and defending the king's dominions in America."

As to the two firſt articles of expence, every colony had made ſuch proviſion, as by their reſpective aſſemblies, the beſt judges on ſuch occaſions, was thought expedient, and ſuitable to their ſeveral circumſtances. Reſpecting the laſt, it is well known, to all men the leaſt acquainted with American affairs, that the colonies were eſtabliſhed, and have generally defended themſelves, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from Great Britain; and that, at the ſame time of her *taxing* them by the ſtatutes before mentioned, moſt of them were labouring under very heavy debts, contracted in the laſt war. So far were they from ſparing their money, when their ſovereign conſtitutionally aſked their aids, that during the courſe of that war parliament repeatedly made them compenſations for the expence of thoſe ſtrenuous efforts, which, conſulting their zeal rather than their ſtrength, they had chearfully incurred.

Severe as the acts of *parliament* before mentioned are, yet the conduct of *adminiſtration* has been equally injurious and irritating to this devoted country. Under pretence of governing them, ſo many new inſtitutions, uniformly rigid and dangerous, have been introduced, as could only be expected from incenſed maſters, for collecting the tribute, or rather the plunder, of conquered provinces.

By an order of the king, the authority of the commander in chief, and under him of the brigadiers general, *in time of peace*, is rendered *ſupreme* in all the civil governments in America; and thus an uncontroulable military power is veſted in officers not known to the conſtitution of theſe colonies.

A large body of troops, and a conſiderable armament of ſhips of war, have been ſent to aſſiſt in taking their money without their conſent. Expenſive and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied, and the arts of corruption induſtriouſly practiſed to divide and deſtroy. The judges of the admiralty and vice admiralty courts are empowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects to be condemned by themſelves; the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms are empowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information. Judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependent on the crown for their commiſſions and ſalaries. A court has been eſtabliſhed at Rhode Iſland for the purpoſe of taking coloniſts to England to be tried. Humble and reaſonable petitions from the repreſentatives of the people have been frequently treated with contempt, and aſſemblies have been repeatedly and arbitrarily diſſolved. From ſome few inſtances it will ſufficiently appear on what pretences of juſtice thoſe diſſolutions have been founded.

The tranquility of the colonies having been again diſturbed, as has been mentioned, by the ſtatutes of the year 1767, the earl of Hillſborough, ſecretary of ſtate, in a letter to governor Bernard, dated April 22, 1768, cenſures the "*preſumption*" of the houſe of repreſentatives, for "reſolving upon a meaſure of ſo inflammatory a nature *as that of writing to the other colonies on the ſubject of their intended repreſentations againſt ſome late acts of parliament*;" then declares that "his majeſty conſiders this ſtep as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of parliament;" and afterwards adds "it is the *king's pleaſure*, that as ſoon as the general court is again aſſembled, at the time preſcribed by the charter, you ſhould require of the houſe of repreſentatives, in his majeſty's name, to *reſcind* the reſolution which gave birth to the circular letter from the ſpeaker, and to declare their diſapprobation of, and diſſent to, that raſh and haſty proceeding."

"If the new aſſembly ſhould refuſe to comply with his majeſty's reaſonable expectation, it is the king's pleaſure that you ſhould immediately diſſolve them."

This letter being laid before the houſe, and the reſolution not being reſcinded according to the order, the aſſembly was diſſolved. A letter of a ſimilar nature was ſent to other governors, to procure reſolutions approving the conduct of the repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay to be *reſcinded* alſo; and the houſes of repreſentatives in other colonies refuſing to comply, aſſemblies were diſſolved.

Theſe mandates ſpoke a language to which the ears of Engliſh ſubjects had, for ſeveral generations, been ſtrangers. The nature of aſſemblies

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* January 21, 1768.
† January 30, 1768.
‡ February 2, 1768.

implies a power and right of deliberation; but these commands, proscribing the exercise of judgment on the propriety of the requisitions made, left to the assemblies only the election between dictated submission, and the threatened punishment; a punishment, too, founded on no other act than such as is deemed innocent even in slaves, of agreeing in *petitions* for redress of grievances, that equally affected all.

The hostile and unjustifiable invasion of the town of Boston, soon followed these events, in the same year; though that town, the province in which it is situated, and all the colonies, from abhorrence of a contest with their parent state, permitted the execution even of those statutes, against which they so unanimously were complaining, remonstrating, and supplicating.

Administration, determined to subdue a spirit of freedom, which English ministers should have *rejoiced* to cherish, entered into a monopolising combination with the East India company, to send to this continent vast quantities of tea, an article on which a duty was laid by a statute that in a particular manner attacked the liberties of America, and which therefore the inhabitants of these colonies had resolved not to import. The cargo sent to South Carolina was stored, and not allowed to be sold. Those sent to Philadelphia and New York were not permitted to be landed. That sent to Boston was destroyed, because governor Hutchinson would not suffer it to be returned.

On the intelligence of these transactions arriving in Great Britain, the public spirited town last mentioned was singled out for destruction, and it was determined the province it belongs to should partake of its fate. In the last session of parliament, therefore, were passed the acts for shutting up the port of Boston, indemnifying the murders of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and changing their chartered constitution of government. To enforce these acts, that province is again invaded by a fleet and army.

To mention these outrageous proceedings is sufficient to explain them; for though it is pretended that the province of Massachusetts Bay has been particularly disrespectful to Great Britain, yet, in truth, the behaviour of the people in other colonies has been an equal "opposition to the power assumed by parliament." No step, however, has been taken against any of the rest. This artful conduct conceals several designs. It is expected that the province of Massachusetts Bay will be irritated into some violent action that may displease the rest of the continent, or that may induce the people of Great Britain to approve the meditated vengeance of an imprudent and exasperated ministry.

If the unexampled pacific temper of that province shall disappoint this part of the plan, it is hoped the other colonies will not be so far intimidated as to desert their brethren, suffering in a common cause; and that thus disunited all may be subdued.

To promote these designs, another measure has been pursued. In the session of parliament last mentioned, an act was passed for changing the government of Quebec; by which act, the Roman catholic religion, instead of being tolerated, as stipulated by the treaty of peace, is established, and the people there deprived of the right to an assembly, trials by jury, and the English laws in civil cases abolished, and instead thereof the French laws established, in direct violation of his majesty's promise by his royal proclamation, under the faith of which many English subjects settled in that province, and the limits of that province are extended so as to comprehend those vast regions that lie adjoining to the northeraly and westerly boundaries of these colonies.

The authors of this arbitrary arrangement flatter themselves that the inhabitants, deprived of liberty, and artfully provoked against those of another religion, will be proper instruments for assisting in the oppression of such as differ from them in modes of government and faith.

From the detail of facts herein before recited, as well as from authentic intelligence received, it is clear, beyond a doubt, that a resolution is formed, and now is carrying into execution, to extinguish the freedom of these colonies, by subjecting them to a despotic government.

At this unhappy period, we have been authorised and directed to meet and consult together for the welfare of our common country. We accepted the important trust with diffidence, but have endeavoured to discharge it with integrity. Though the state of these colonies would certainly justify other measures than we have advised, yet weighty reasons determined us to prefer those which we have adopted. In ths first place, it appeared to us a conduct becoming the character these colonies have ever sustained to perform, even in the midst of the unnatural distresses and imminent dangers that surround them, every act of loyalty; and therefore we were induced to offer, once more, to his majesty, the petitions of his faithful and oppressed subjects in America. Secondly, regarding with the tender affection which we knew to be so universal among our countrymen the people of the kingdom from which we derive our original, we could not forbear to regulate our steps by an expectation of receiving full conviction that the colonists are equally dear to them. Between these provinces and that body subsists the social band which we ardently wish may *never* be dissolved, and which *cannot* be dissolved until their minds shall become *indisputably hostile*, or their *inattention* shall permit those who are thus hostile to persist in prosecuting with the powers of the realm the destructive measures already operating against the colonists, and, in either case, shall reduce the latter to such a situation that they shall be compelled to renounce every regard but that of self-preservation. Notwithstanding the vehemence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid; we have chosen a method of opposition that does not preclude a hearty reconciliation with our fellow citizens on the other side of the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent necessity that presses us to an immediate interruption of commerce, that may prove injurious to them. We trust they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting that we subject ourselves to similar inconveniencies; that we are driven, by the hands of violence, into unexperienced and unexpected public convulsions, and that we are contending for freedom, so often contended for by our ancestors.

The people of England will soon have an opportunity of declaring their sentiments concerning our cause. In their piety, generosity, and good sense, we repose high confidence; and cannot, upon a review of past events, be persuaded that *they*, the defenders of true religion, and the asserters of the rights of mankind, will take part against their affectionate protestant brethren in the colonies, in favour of *our open* and *their own secret* enemies, whose intrigues, for several years past, have been wholly exercised in sapping the foundations of civil and religious liberty.

Another reason that engaged us to prefer the commercial mode of opposition arose from an assurance that this mode will prove efficacious, if it be perfisted in with fidelity and virtue; and that your conduct will be influenced by these laudable principles cannot be questioned. Your own salvation, and that of your posterity, now depends upon yourselves. You have already shewn that you entertain a proper sense of the blessings you are striving to retain. Against the temporary inconveniencies you may suffer from a stoppage of trade, you will weigh in the opposite ballance the endless miseries you and your descendants must endure from an established arbitrary power. You will not forget the honour of your country, that must, from your behaviour, take its title, in the estimation of the world, to glory, or to shame; and you will, with the deepest attention, reflect, that if the peaceable mode of opposition recommended by us be broken, and rendered ineffectual, as your cruel and haughty ministerial enemies, from a contemptuous opinion of your firmness, insolently predict will be the case, you must inevitably be reduced to choose either a more dangerous contest, or a final, ruinous, and infamous submission.

Motives thus cogent, arising from the emergency of your unhappy condition, must excite your utmost diligence and zeal, to give all possible strength and energy to the pacific measures calculated for your relief; but we think ourselves bound, in duty, to observe to you, that the schemes agitated against these colonies have been so conducted as to render it prudent that you should extend your views to the most unhappy events, and be in all respects prepared for every contingency. Above all things, we earnestly entreat you, with devotion of spirit, penitence of heart, and amendment of life, to humble yourselves, and implore the favour of Almighty God, and we fervently beseech his divine goodness to take you into his gracious protection.

MR. PINKNEY,

YOU are desired by the corresponding committee of Caroline county to publish in your gazette the enclosed APOLOGY, made before them and a great concourse of people by Mr. ANDREW LECKIE, merchant in Portroyal. SAMUEL HAWES, junior, clerk of the committee.

To the corresponding COMMITTEE *of* CAROLINE *county.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE *association is designed to assert and maintain the just and equitable rights and privileges of his majesty's subjects in America, which the British parliament, by several late acts, aim to infringe; it is therefore highly indecent and criminal, in any individual, of whatever station, to cast any reflections on the measure, as it is thought necessary, and is the general sense of the gentlemen and good people in Virginia.*

Notwithstanding these are my sentiments, it appears by the testimony of men of character, on their oath, that immediately after colonel EDMUND PENDLETON's *address to the people of Caroline, and the resolutions of the association, were read to a company of people convened for the purpose of attending to the association, and of raising contributions for the town of Boston, I was so unguarded and imprudent as to address myself to a negro boy who was present in this indecent manner: "Pish, Jack, turn about, my boy, and sign." I confess the charge, and have no better excuse to offer for an expression that appears to be so very contemptuous of measures which are generally approved than a natural and unhappy peevishness of temper, disgusted on that occasion at the impropriety with which those papers were delivered.*

There is another heavy charge I must answer to, the truth of which I cannot pretend to dispute, as it is supported by the same kind of proof as the first, namely, on oath of Mr. Samuel Hawes, junior; it is this: When he (Mr. Hawes) applied to Mr. John Gray, merchant in Portroyal, who was then in captain Edward Dixon's store, for what money he would contribute towards defraying the expences of the delegates, I was still more imprudent, and said "damn them all!" How such words should escape from a person of my sentiments, who have on many occasions, both before and after the signing of the association, became general, expressed myself as highly pleased with the choice that was made of the gentlemen sent from this colony, I am even at this moment at a loss to conceive; and as there was nothing to inflame the constitutional and unguarded warmth of my temper, I must suppose, and hope the public will allow it probable, that I was either thinking of something else (as Mr. Hawes says I was reading a newspaper) or that the words were spoken without thought or meaning.

It is now my duty to atone, if possible, for a demeanour which has too much the appearance of contempt of a measure concerted by a people contending for what is dear to mankind, their rights and liberties: The least I can do is to humbly ask pardon, of the associators in particular, and the friends of American freedom in general, which I voluntarily and sincerely do, in presence of this assembly.

I am now to do justice to an individual, a gentleman of unblemished character, and a worthy member of society, whom I have offended by propagating a report of his having purchased, during the last association, some cloth, of a price much higher than that to which he was restricted, under some collusion with his merchant agreeing to make an equivalent in some other way, above the limited price. The person accused of this low evasion is Mr. Walker Taliaferro. I was not base enough to invent the story myself, but had it from another person, and, on enquiry, being satisfied it is groundless, am extremely sorry for being instrumental in spreading it, and hope for his forgiveness.

Having made this open and candid confession of my folly, I hope to regain the favour and good opinion of the public; an assurance of which would be the greatest consolation I could have under the insupportable weight of public censure and public hatred.——Caroline court day, October 13, 1774.

ANDREW LECKIE.

WILLIAMSBURG.

On Sunday morning last arrived here, from the general congress, the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire, chairman thereof, colonel RICHARD BLAND, and colonel BENJAMIN HARRISON, two of the delegates from Virginia.

On Monday the 26th of September the grammar school at Nassau Hall, in Princeton, New Jersey, was opened in presence of the president and officers of the college; and Tuesday the 27th of that instant was spent in voluntary competitions on many subjects. The first prize was given to Mr. Charles Lee, of Virginia, for reading English with propriety and grace, and answering questions on the construction, orthography, and punctuation of the English language; also another prize for reading Latin and Greek with particular attention to true quantity; likewise two more prizes, one of which was for pronouncing English orations with great beauty and precision. This youth, it seems, is but 17 years of age; and it is thought, by men of abilities, that he will shortly be one of the greatest ornaments to this country.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to James Montague, esquire, of Urbanna, dated October 24, 1774:

SIR,

"YOUR *information from the committee of correspondence in Norfolk is very true. There is a chest of tea consigned to me on board the Bland, captain Danby; but as it is far from my intention to do any thing that may prejudice or be disagreeable to the country, I pledge you my honour that the said tea shall not be landed with my consent, and that I will give orders to have the same returned to Britain by the ship it was imported in. This, I hope, will be satisfactory. I am,*

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SIMON FRASER."

The Virginia, Howard Esten, is arrived in James river.

☞ *On* FRIDAY, *the* 11*th instant, will be published the* VIRGINIA ALMANACK *for the year of our Lord* 1775.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN earl of DUNMORE, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the general assembly stands prorogued to this day, but it is necessary that they should be further prorogued; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the consent and advice of the council, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, to prorogue the said assembly to MONDAY, the 7th of this month; at which time their attendance is required at the capitol in the city of Williamsburg, for the dispatch of public business,

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg aforesaid, this 3d day of November, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

God save the king.

Just imported, in the last ships from London, *and to be sold by the subscriber in* Williamsburg, *on reasonable terms,*

A GENTEEL assortment of MILLINERY, LACES, *Dresden* SUITS, SILKS, JEWELLERY, and sundry other articles, all in the newest fashion. As I find it necessary to go for *England* in the spring, it is hoped those ladies and gentlemen who have favoured me with their orders, and have not discharged them, will be kind enough to make payment as early as possible, that I may be enabled to put my designs in execution; which will greatly add to the many obligations already conferred on their humble servant,

JANE CHARLTON.

THE subscriber intending for *England*, would be glad to dispose of the house he now lives in, with the lot and other improvements thereon; the situation is in the most public part of the city, and the house well calculated for any business. To any person inclinable to become a purchaser the payments will be made easy, on giving bond, and good security; or it will be sold on an annuity, as may best suit the parties. 3 EDWARD CHARLTON.

THE subscribers being engaged in the erection of a WOOLLEN and WORSTED MANUFACTORY, have met with great encouragement, by our worthy representatives, in their late convention, which we esteem as the most certain prelude of success; and being encouraged by many of the most patriotic gentlemen of the country, have presumed to ask the assistance of such persons as may incline to promote so beneficial an undertaking. We have given security to repay in work all the money any gentleman may advance for our encouragement, in the following manner, *viz.* Half the price of our work to be received in cash, the other half, from time to time, is to be placed to the credit of our generous benefactors, till the whole is repaid; which will enable the subscribers to carry on their business with life and spirit; who have, at a great expence, sent to *Great Britain* for a number of the best workmen, among whom there is to be a stocking weaver, which branch of business will, if we meet with proper encouragement, be carefully attended to. As our works will be very convenient to the counties of *King William*, *New Kent*, and *Henrico* (being placed in the lower end of *Hanover*) we hope their inhabitants in particular will favour us with their custom. To the gentlemen who have subscribed we gratefully return our sincere and warmest thanks, and entreat them, and others, who may incline to promote *American* manufactures, to favour us with their subscriptions as soon as possible, as we are under the necessity to advance considerable sums to compleat the works, and procure the necessary utensils. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken, and the monies received, by Mr. *Bartholomew Dandridge* of *New Kent*, Major *John Hickman* of *King William*, Mr. *William Dowel*, attorney, of *Henrico*, and in *Hanover* by the public's obliged, and very humble servants,

ELISHA & ROBERT WHITE.

WE *the subscribers will be responsible to the gentlemen who have or may subscribe for the encouragement of* Elisha *and* Robert White's *WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, and do oblige ourselves that they shall comply with their engagements to the subscribers, or that they shall return the subscribers their money. Witness our hands this* 15*th day of* August, 1774.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
BARRETT WHITE,
JOHN STARK,
RICHARD CHAPMAN.

3

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Wednesday *the* 16*th instant* (November) *at the plantation formerly in the possession of captain* Thomas Holt, *deceased, in the county of* Dinwiddie,

ALL the said *Holt's* ESTATE, on the said plantation, consisting of three NEGROES, stock of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and HOGS, plantation UTENSILS, the crop of CORN, FODDER, &c. Also to be sold, on *Wednesday* the 23d of the same month, at the late dwellinghouse of the said captain *Thomas Holt*, in *Surry*, near *Cabin Point*, all his estate in the said county, consisting of seven or eight NEGROES, among whom are a young fellow that is a good carter and waterman, and a cooper, HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, stock of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and HOGS, the plantation UTENSILS, the crop of CORN and FODDER, a small BOAT, a SEINE, &c. Those who purchase to the amount of 20s. is to have credit till the 20th day of *November*, 1775, on giving bond and good security; and if their bonds are not discharged by the 1st of *December* following, they are to bear interest from their dates.

HENRY COCKE, *Administrator.*

*** Whoever has any demands against captain *Thomas Holt*, deceased, are desired to make known the nature and sum thereof, before or at the days of sale; and those who are indebted are desired to make payment as soon as possible. (5) H. C.

AUGUST 4, 1774.

PURSUANT to a decree of the high court of chancery of *Great Britain*, the children of *James Henry*, who was the nephew of *Hugh Henry*, late of the jewel office, in the tower of *London*, gentleman, who died on the 10th of *September*, 1768, and the children of *Eleanor* and *Jane*, sisters of the said *Hugh Henry*, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and claim their shares of the clear residue of the personal estate of the said *Hugh Henry*, deceased, before *Thomas Harris*, esquire, one of the masters of the said court, at his chambers in *Lincoln's Inn*, *London*, before the 25th day of *March* next; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree. [Three weeks]

For the information of all whom it may concern,

I give this public notice, that JAMES M'DONALD (or M'DANIEL) labourer, EDWARD SWENEY, butcher, EDWARD LUPTON, shoemaker, and PATRICK RYAN, were, on the 17th of this present month, brought to the bar of the general court, then sitting, to take their trials for a supposed murder, by them committed in *Pittsylvania* county, where they were apprehended. *Ryan* was sworn as a witness, and the other three being convicted of manslaughter, were burnt in the hand.

It appearing to the court that they were accused of a certain felony in the province of *North Carolina*, they were remanded to gaol. They were transported to this country as convicts, and have been in possession of Mr. *John Hook*, merchant in *Bedford*, who sold or consigned them to Messieurs *Chambers* and *Montgomery*, merchants in *Salisbury*, *North Carolina*, whence they fled from justice.

M'Donald, or *M'Daniel*, is 20 years old, has short, brown, curled hair, a thin visage, blue eyes, is of a slender make, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

Sweney is of *M'Donald's* height, 32 years old, has short dark hair, blue eyes, a down-cast look, and is well made.

Lupton is 25 years old, has dark short hair, blue eyes, is thin visaged, of a slender make, 5 feet 10 inches high, and is a very saucy, impertinent fellow.

Ryan is 25 years old, has dark short hair, hazle eyes, is long visaged, has a full beard, and is 5 feet 4 inches high. They are all *Irishmen*.

I shall be verdy to deliver them to any person or persons who may make a proper application to PETER PELHAM,

Williamsburg, Oct. 27, 1774. *Keeper of the public gaol.*

To be SOLD, at the Rockey Ridge, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the* 10*th day of* November,

TWENTY FIVE *VIRGINIA* BORN

SLAVES.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, or tobacco, on* Monday *the* 14*th of* November, *at* Louisa *courthouse, being court day,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Cuffy's Creek*, containing by estimation 590 acres. This land was purchased by *William Temple* of the executors of *John Ragland*, deceased, and by him sold to *Benjamin Pynes*, and is now offered for sale by virtue of a deed of trust from said *Pynes* to OVERTON COSBY and company.

To be SOLD, pursuant to an act of assembly, on Monday *the* 5*th of* December *next, being* Prince William *court day, at the courthouse, in the town of* Dumfries,

THE GLEBE LANDS of *Dettingen* parish, in the said county, adjoining *Wolfwood*, the seat of the reverend Mr. *James Scott*, the present incumbent, situate on *Quantico Run*, about 9 miles from *Dumfries* and *Aquia*. The soil is good for wheat or tobacco; and there may be got some meadow on the same. Six months credit will be given by

3 THE CHURCHWARDENS.

For LONDON,

THE ship *Bland*, *Michael Danby*, master, now lying at *Norfolk*, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 8l. sterling per ton, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail by the 15th of *November*. Notes, or orders, left with Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, merchant in *Petersburg*, Mr. *George Lorimer*, merchant in *Urbanna*, Mr. *Gavin Hamilton*, merchant in *Norfolk*, or the master on board, will be particularly attended to. *October* 23, 1774.

RUN away from on board a small schooner, called the *Kingston*, just below *Four Mile Creek*, a tall, slim, thin visaged man, who goes by the name of *William Griffin*; had on a black yarn waistcoat, and a wilton one under it, a check shirt, and osnabrig trousers. He has very fore legs. Took out of my chest a pocket book, containing eight or ten pounds in cash, a silver buckle, a broach, and a note of hand from *Godfrey Walker*, at *Richmond*, for 2l. 9s. 9d. Whoever will take up the said fellow, and bring him to me, in *Warwick* county, near the courthouse, or commit him to the great gaol, shall receive FIVE POUNDS. (3) PETER RIDLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a chesnut sorrel mare, about 4 feet, 6 inches and an half high, has a switch tail, and hanging mane, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock I G, and is about 5 or 6 years old. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

() THOMAS JOHNSON, Minor.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a young bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about three years old, and branded on the near buttock T T. Posted, and appraised to 7l.

() JOSEPH ALLEN.

Just IMPORTED, and to be SOLD *by the subscriber, in* Williamsburg,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

IRISH linens, dark grounded fine *Irish* callicoes, white sattin, minionet, blond, and black lace, silk petticoats, sattin, stuff, and *Dilsbury* leather shoes, gauze, catgut, and ribbands, silk, cotton, and thread stockings, shenell of all colours, net hoods, patent net ditto, and aprons, tambour sword knots, gilt and other writing paper, under, worsted, and thread stockings, a large assortment of ladies elegant caps, fine *Irish* garters, and wafers, black silk paterns, violet hair powder, powder puffs, and hair pins, fine lawn and silk pocket handkerchiefs, wash balls, white and coloured trimmings for ladies sacks, freemason sashes and broaches, sattin cloaks, hats, and bonnets, *Dresden* worked ruffles, childrens stockings, shaving powder, fans, *French* beads, silk gloves and mits, childrens shoes and stays, flannel waistcoats, new rosebags, paste necklaces and earrings, ditto sprigs and pins, pearl, garnet, paste, and plain gold lockets, sets of paste buttons for ladies stomachers and sleeve knots, foiltone, paste, silver, pinchbeck, and mourning buckles, paste and silver stock and knee buckles, gold and pebble sleeve buttons, coral and bells, silver teaspoons, salt shovels, punch ladles, tea tongs, and thimbles, ladies riding hats and whips, toothpick cases, inside and outside tooth brushes, pruning, office, pen, and travelling knives, printing types, with double sets of letters and figures, seals and trinkets, watch chains, strings, and keys, diamond pencils, sword canes and rattans, violins, ales skin memorandum books, with instruments, silk purses, cotton night caps and hair nets, with laces, dolls, and toys, and many other things too numerous to insert. The above GOODS to be sold on reasonable terms for ready money.

C. RATHELL.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

Doctor JOSEPH DE SABBE,

LATELY ARRIVED IN WILLIAMSBURG,

OFFERS his beſt ſervices to all perſons who may be afflicted with any diſorders incident to the human frame. Without pleading infallibility, or a ſuperior degree of knowledge to many others of his profeſſion, he thinks it neceſſary to acquaint the public, as being almoſt a ſtranger here, that after many years practice in the principal parts of *France*, and ſeveral years experience in *America*, he can venture to boaſt his ſkill in the following diſorders, to wit.----The JAUNDICE of any kind, AGUE and FEVER, BLOODY FLUX, violent LAX, ULCERS of the moſt malignant nature, SCURVY, GRAVEL, WEAKNESS of the EYES, the cure of the FILM, CONSUMPTION, *&c. &c. &c.* Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands may rely on the ſtricteſt attendance being given, and the utmoſt care taken of them.

PETER HARDY,

In BOTETOURT TOWN,

GLOUCESTER, COUNTY,

CARRIES on the COACH and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. PAINTING, JAPANNING, and GILDING, are done in the neateſt and moſt elegant manner. The moſt grateful acknowledgments will be made to all thoſe who may pleaſe to entruſt him with their commands. A WHEELWRIGHT, and two CHAIRMAKERS, are immediately wanting; to whom he will give good encouragent, if they be diſcreet, and diligent in their buſineſs.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at Belvoir, *on* Potowmack *river, the late ſeat of the honourable* George William Fairfax, *eſquire, on* Monday *the 5th day of* December *next,*

ALL the genteel FURNITURE of two rooms, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, eight or ten HORSES, all his ſtock of HOGS, and part of his CATTLE and SHEEP, together with the PLANTATION UTENSILS, three WAGGONS, and fifty BARRELS of FISH. Purchaſers of more than five pounds will have credit till the 15th day of *Auguſt* next, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, paying intereſt from the date, if the principal ſhould not be diſcharged within forty days after it becomes due. At the ſame time and place will be rented, to the higheſt bidder, a ſmall PLANTATION, for one year, and two very fine FISHERIES, for a term of years; the MANSION HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN, ORCHARDS, and PLANTATION, with a ſufficient quantity of LAND to ſuit the tenant, will alſo be let for a term of years. Any perſon inclinable may rent the dwellinghouſe before the day of ſale, and know the terms by applying to

5 FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be SOLD, for ready money, by the executors of Newton Keene, *deceaſed, purſuant to his laſt will, by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 19th of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the place called* Newgate, *in the county of* Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, lying in the ſaid county, adjoining to the ſaid place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the *Mountain* road, containing about 1400 acres; about 100 acres whereof are under a leaſe for one or two lives, at a ſmall yearly rent. There is only one ſmall plantation, and but very little ground cleared thereon. It has a conſiderable quantity of ground upon it, fit for improving into meadow, and is extremely well watered and timbered. This land is very conveniently ſituated, being only 25 miles from *Alexandria*, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Colcheſter*, and has a merchant mill within leſs than a mile of it. *Newgate* is a very public place, and well ſituated for trade and public houſe keeping. Deeds will be executed on the day of ſale. There will alſo be ſold, by the ſaid executors, for ready money, at public ſale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* county, TWENTY very likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES,

BELONGING TO HIS ESTATE.

RICHARD LEE, } Executors.
DAVID BOYD, }

7

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, a ſmall, unbroke, ſorrel mare, 3 years old next ſpring, neither docked or branded; I believe ſhe has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. Whoever delivers her to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward; if ſtolen, upon conviction of the thief, FORTY SHILLINGS will be given.

3 WILLIAM BLAND.

THE death of Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin*, late of *Norfolk*, renders it abſolutely neceſſary that the buſineſs carried on by him there, by Mr. *Matthew Anderſon* in *King & Queen*, and by Mr. *Chriſtopher Pryor* at *Glouceſter* courthouſe, be diſcontinued. All perſons, therefore, who are indebted for dealings with either of theſe gentlemen, on account of Meſſieurs *John M'Donall* and company, of *Glaſgow*, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances immediately. Thoſe who have it not in their power to make payment will, it is expected, grant bond. Meſſieurs *Anderſon* and *Pryor* will give conſtant attendance for that purpoſe, who are authorized to receive and grant diſcharges. The goods on hand at *King & Queen* and *Glouceſter* courthouſe, amounting to about 1500l. ſterling, will be ſold, and the time of payment made as eaſy to the purchaſer as the hardneſs of the times will admit of. As moſt of theſe goods were imported laſt ſpring, they are freſh, look well, and are tolerably well aſſorted. There are likewiſe on hand a cargo of goods, adapted for the preſent ſeaſon, juſt imported in the *Bland*, captain *Danby*, from *London*, and *Juno*, captain *M'Cunn*, from *Glaſgow*, amounting to between 1000l. and 1200l. ſterling. For terms apply to Meſſieurs *John Johnſon* and *Archibald Govan* at *Page's*, Mr. *Simon Fraſer* at *Urbanna*, Mr. *Matthew Anderſon* in *King & Queen*, or to

BENNETT BROWNE, *Attorney in fact*
6 *For Meſſieurs* JOHN M'DOWELL *and company.*

DUMFRIES, *October* 5, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale a parcel of mens and womens LEATHER and CALIMANCO SHOES, to the amount of about 250l. ſterling, well ſorted in caſks of about 30l. ſterling each; alſo ſome NEGRO SHOES, which will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

3 A. CAMPBELL.

JAMES GEDDY,

GOLDSMITH,

NEAR THE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,

HAS juſt imported from *London* a genteel aſſortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY; he has likewiſe on hand all ſorts of country made GOLD and SILVER WORK, which he will ſell at lower rates than uſual.----Old SILVER taken in exchange for new work, at 7s. per ounce, and GOLD at 5l. 5s.---He repairs his own work, that fails in a reaſonable time, without any expence to the purchaſer.

4

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to take my ſubſcription papers to their reſpective counties, to raiſe a ſmall ſum of money for the encouragement of making ſalt, that after viewing many places on this and the other ſide of the bay, and on the ſea coaſt of the *Eaſtern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient ſpot, on the coaſt, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part, without money, I muſt beg the favour of them to forward ſuch ſums, as they may be able to collect, to *Ro. C. Nicholas*, eſquire, who is ſo kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper ſecurity ſhall be lodged in his hands for any ſum that I may draw. The certainty of my being able to make ſalt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the ſeveral experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whoſe certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily ſee the neceſſity I am under of requeſting ſpeedy aſſiſtance, when I inform them that I have for ſome time paſt devoted my whole attention to this buſineſs, and given over every purſuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great forwardneſs as it was in my power, I have incurred a conſiderable expence, and been obliged to contract for ſome of the neceſſary materials. JAMES TAIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13, 1774.

AT the requeſt of Mr. JAMES TAIT, *I do hereby certify, that he hath lodged in my hands his bond, with ſuch ſecurities as, I am perſuaded, will be approved, for his diligent and expeditious proſecution of his ſcheme of making* SALT, *and a faithful application and expenditure of all ſuch ſums of money as may be contributed for ſo deſirable a purpoſe. He is extremely anxious to enter upon the work, and flatters himſelf that he will be enabled to do it very ſpeedily from the aſſurances he received of being ſupported by a generous aſſiſtance from different counties.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, *held at the* CAPITOL *the 19th day of* October, 1774.

THIS court being unable to proceed further upon buſineſs, by reaſon of the non-attendance of the lawyers, ſuitors, and witneſſes, it is ordered, that the court be adjourned till the 10th day of *April* next.

BEN: WALLER.

To be SOLD, and entered upon at Chriſtmas *next,*

THE HOUSES and LOTS in *Hanover* town, at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Mr *John Meriwether*, who keeps tavern in them. They are well ſituated for that purpoſe, having every convenient houſe, together with a good ſtable, and large garden, and lie in the moſt public part of the town, being on the main ſtreet that leads to *Page's* warehouſe and the bridge. There have generally been ſix or eight boarders at the houſe. Its ſituation is equally good for a ſtore. A convenient time of payment will be allowed. For terms apply to

JOHN JOHNSON,
3 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

THE building of an elegant WOODEN COURTHOUSE for *Halifax* county will be let, to the loweſt bidder, at the place where the courthouſe now ſtands, on the 1ſt day of *November* next. The terms of building, and plan, will be ſhewn that day by

ROBERT WOODING,
WALTER COLES,
GEORGE BOYD.
(3) JOHN COLEMAN.

At the ſame time and place the building a genteel DWELLINGHOUSE, to ſtand near the ſaid courthouſe, will alſo be let, to the loweſt bidder, by ROBERT WOODING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Frederickſburg*, a ſervant man named THOMAS OGLE, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a pale complexion, ſpeaks ſoft and low, ſays he is an *Engliſhman*, but by his make he appears to be an *Iriſhman*, his hair (if any on) is ſhort, and of a brownish colour, has a ſcar in his face, or forehead, not larger than a ſtraw, and, as well as I remember, about an inch long, he is very artful, and capable of impoſing on moſt people; took with him a *Virginia* cloth coat of cotton, filled with red, a red jacket, leather breeches, and ſeveral other cloaths. He has a burn on his right leg, near his knee. The ſaid fellow was formerly the property of Mr. *Hugh Houſton*, of *Frederickſburg*. Whoever takes him up, if out of *Spotſylvania* county, ſhall receive a HALF JOE reward, on delivering him at my houſe; or if at a diſtance too far to convey him for that money, reaſonable charges will be allowed.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to me, near *Williamſburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, at Camden, *the ſale to begin on* Monday *the 7th of* November *next, being the time of the court there, to continue from day to day until the whole are ſold,*

ALL the valuable lands, ſtores, houſes, mills, boats, waggons, horſes, and ſtock of ſtore goods, with about 100 as valuable negroes as any in this province, being chiefly coopers, millers, bakers, waggoners, jobbing carpenters, boatmen, and field ſlaves, belonging to the late partnerſhip of *Kerſhaws, Cheſnut*, and company, of *Camden*, which expired with the month of *April* laſt.

The town of *Camden* being regularly laid out into large and commodious lots for building upon, will be ſold in ſeparate lots to the higheſt bidder; every purchaſer to make choice of a lot as it is knocked off, excepting ſuch lots as are already improved. The healthy and advantageous ſituation of *Camden* for trade, with the promiſing proſpect of its ſoon becoming the moſt conſiderable inland town in this part of *America*, are well known, and need not be enlarged upon.

Their lands, conſiſting of many thouſand acres, lying chiefly upon the *Wateree* river and its branches, among which are many ſettled and well improved plantations, a great part whereof is rich river low ground as any in *America*, will be ſet up, in convenient tracts, from one hundred to one or two thouſand acres, ſo as to accommodate purchaſers of all ranks.

Their ſaw and griſt mills, which no coſt has been ſpared to make as compleat as any on the continent, will be ſet up with the neceſſary lands adjoining.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, their commodious and well ſituated ſtores at *Granby*, on the *Congaree* river, where their buſineſs is carried on under the firm of *John Cheſnut* and company.

On *Wedneſday* the 16th day of *November* next, and the following days, at the courthouſe at *Long Bluff*, will be ſold, that valuable plantation called *Liberty Hill*, and all their other lands at and near *Cheraw Hill*, on *Pedee* river, together with their ſtores, houſes, mills, remaining ſtock of ſtore goods, and about 50 valuable negroes, employed in carrying on their buſineſs at *Cheraw*, under the firm of *Ely Kerſhaw* and company.

The whole being to be ſold in order to make a final ſettlement of the copartnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between the ſubſcribers. Twelve months credit will be given, if required, upon all ſums above 100l. on paying intereſt from the day of ſale, giving ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of by

JOSEPH KERSHAW,
JOHN CHESNUT,
ELY KERSHAW,
WILLIAM ANCRUM,
AARON LOOCOCK.

*** Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of their lands or lots at *Camden*, already built upon, may have them at private ſale.

A liſt of their lands, with plats annexed, as alſo a plan of the town of *Camden*, may be ſeen in the hands of any of the ſaid late copartners.

All perſons indebted to them at any of their ſtores above mentioned, or in *Charleſtown*, are deſired to take notice that their accounts, bonds, or notes, muſt be diſcharged in the courſe of the enſuing fall, as no longer indulgence can be given.

NORFOLK, *October* 4, 1774.

THE directors of the LIGHTHOUSE are deſirous to engage immediately with ſome perſon to carry a quantity of ſtone from *Cape Henry* to the place whereon the lighthouſe is to be fixed, about one mile and a half diſtance.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

THERE is remaining in *Byrd's* warehouſe, *Henrico* county, a hogſhead of TOBACCO, marked M W G, No. 1, weighing 912 groſs, 107 tare, 805 neat. The owner's name is not known. It was inſpected *July* 1, in the year 1771, and will be ſold according to law, if no owner claims it within the limited time.

4 SAMUEL and ROBERT PRICE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, lying on *Eyrd Creek*, in *Goochland* county, on *Saturday* the 9th of *July*, SAMUEL GREGORY, alias NAILING, an apprentice, about 18 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, thin viſage, grey eyes, a down, inoffenſive look, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, has ſhort ſandy coloured hair, round ſhouldered, and ſtoops in his walk; had on an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers. I have been credibly informed he went to *Loudoun* county, or ſome of the counties adjacent. I expect he will employ himſelf in the carpenter's buſineſs, as he has been in that branch for 3 years paſt. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS.

t f TURNER ANDERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Nanſemond* county, near *Suffolk* town, a negro woman named MILLA, who has been abſent ever ſince the year 1768; ſhe has a ſcar upon the back part of each of her hands, near her little fingers, and another on the top of one of her feet, is about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years old. I am told ſhe has been in *Norfolk*; and I am alſo informed that at the houſe of Mr. *Thomas Huſk*, between *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, there is a wench that calls herſelf *Free Milla*, who may probably be the ſame. TEN POUNDS will be given to the perſon who will bring her to

JOHN HARRISON, junior.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of *April* laſt, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, has a thin viſage, ſeveral of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of ſinging, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whiſtler. The ſaid fellow has ſeveral ſuits of cloaths, therefore I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He was ſome years paſt tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on ſuffering one year's impriſonment; after that he was ſold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Glouceſter*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and paſſed for a free man in the counties of *King William*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raiſed in *Peterſburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Oſborne's*, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

TAKEN up, in *Northumberland*, a dark, iron grey mare, about 7 years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, not branded, has 3 ſaddle ſpots, one of them very large. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

() GEORGE OLDHAM.

TAKEN up, in the *Second Forks* of *Hanover*, a bay horſe, 4 feet 1 inch high, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his fore legs and breaſt, and ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock W, and on the near ſhoulder 8, has a roach mane and ſwitch tail, and is about 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

( ) PETER GOODWIN.

THERE *have been three* HOGSHEADS *of* TOBACCO *lying in* Hungar's *warehouſe upwards of three years. One of them was brought to inſpection by Mr.* Devereux Godwin, *marked D G, another by Mr.* Thomas Petit, *marked T P, and the other by Mr.* Thomas Bill, *marked T B.*

WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM.

FALMOUTH, *October* 11, 1774.

I INTEND to [illegible] the colony immediately.

() ROBERT LAWSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

PORT ROYAL, *September* 22, 1774.

WHEREAS by a decree of the honourable the general court, *April* the 13th, 1773, in a ſuit in chancery, *Edward Dixon* and others, complainants, againſt *Thomas Turner* and others, defendants, in conſideration of the reports made and returned, and the order of his majeſty and his privy council, it is, among other things, decreed and ordered, that the ſaid *Thomas Turner*, and the ſaid *Edward Dixon*, and his children, pay the balance of certain debts and coſts, in the ſaid decree mentioned and referred to, in proportion to the value of the eſtates which they took under the will and codicil of *Thomas Turner*, the teſtator, in the ſaid decree likewiſe mentioned, and that the ſaid *Edward Dixon*, and *Thomas Turner*, if they ſhall think fit, ſell ſo many of the ſlaves deviſed to them reſpectively, and the children of the ſaid *Edward*, by the will of the ſaid teſtator, as will raiſe money ſufficient to pay and diſcharge their proportions of the ſaid debts and coſts, as by the ſaid decree may particularly appear. And whereas the proportion of the ſaid debts and coſts, for which the ſaid *Edward* and his children were made reſponſible by the ſaid decree, amount to about 3000l. current money, the ſaid *Edward Dixon* propoſes to offer for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money only, about 100 entailed SLAVES, deviſed to him and his children as aforeſaid; the ſale to begin at his plantation, near *Burk's Bridge*, in *Caroline* county, on the 4th day of *November* next enſuing, and at his plantation, near the *Mount* church, in the ſaid county; alſo at *Port Royal* on the 8th of the ſame month, and at his plantation at the *Cobler Mountains*, in *Fauquier* county, on the 18th day of the ſame month. The ſaid ſale is to be continued till as much money can be raiſed as will amount to the proportion aforeſaid. If either of the days aforeſaid ſhould prove bad, the ſales to be on the next ſucceeding fair days. A good title will be made to the purchaſers, agreeable to the ſaid decree, by

EDWARD DIXON.

N. B. As I am giving up trade, I requeſt of all thoſe, whoſe accounts are unſettled on my books, to come and ſettle them immediately, and pay the balances that are due, as no longer indulgence can be given.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the deſcription of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt's* ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are 2 good blackſmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſan* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Qurbec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ruſſel*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.